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the stamens are reflexed, so that they protrude between the petals, backward almost to the flower-stalk.

I consider it remarkable that my brother, while collecting for me two years since, found *Rubus odoratus*, L., well established in swamps, in Dade Co., S. Fla ! The specimens sent me seemed to be rather depauperate, and the clammy hairs disposed to be stiff.

At the same place he found magnificent specimens of *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, with leaves over six inches long, without the petioles, glabrous and shining, margins reticulate.

H. H. RUSBY.

We may add to this list *Oldenlandia glomerata*. Mchx. Mr. A. Brown found a patch at Rockaway last September.

§ 228. *Lygodium palmatum* in Tennessee.—Prof. Eaton in Ferns of America, No. 1, says this species "occurs, how profusely is not known, in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia, and probably in Alabama."

The question of its profusion in one locality in Tennessee is settled by the discovery, by Prof. A. G. Weatherby of the Cincinnati University, of large patches of this beautiful species on the line of the Cincinnati Southern Rail Road, a few miles north of Chitwood, Scott county. Prof. W. says that there are "literally acres of it;" and the specimens brought from the locality are large and fine.

DAVIS L. JAMES.

§ 229. Publications.—1. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, 258. *Biographical Index to North American Botany, or Citations of Authorities for all the recorded indigenous and naturalized species of the Flora of North America, with a chronological arrangement of the synonymy*, by Sereno Watson, Part I. POLYPETALAE. Washington, March, 1878. Probably no single work of so great interest to American botanists has appeared since the publication of Torrey & Gray's Flora. It is a work of vast labor and critical research which could only have been accomplished with the aid of the rich resources of Cambridge, and that it is carefully done both the name of the author assures us, and we find from consulting the pages for the species which we have more particularly studied, The Genera Plantarum of Bentham & Hooker has been followed in the sequence of the orders, excepting Paronychieae, while the genera and species are arranged alphabetically for greater facility of reference. The present part includes 69 orders, the last being Cornaceae; 545 genera; and 3038 species. This gives a little less than 8 genera for an order, and a little more than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  species for a genus. From Bentham & Hooker for the same orders, we estimate about  $35\frac{1}{2}$  genera to the order, and about 12 species to the genus for the whole world as far as known. On this estimate the North American flora represents about 10 per cent. of the species, and  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the genera of these orders; or, in other words, is more than twice as rich in genera as in species.

A work of this nature must always remain incomplete, owing to the multiplicity of publications, the difficulties of synonymy, and the necessary delays in publication. To the 442 pages in the body of the work are added 25 of additions and corrections, of which it is a noticeable trait that a very considerable proportion of the omissions